



The USSR and Italy in action.

Photo by Andrei Knyuzev

Rugby players priming for European championship

October 20 will come the owners of the USSR Rugby Federation Cup which will be determined in the USSR vs Italy game. This tournament is second most important in the international European amateur rugby calendar after the European championship.

The European championship starts off in October, and three of its participants out of six—Italy, Poland and the USSR—have met in the annual Moscow International tournament. The

second and third strongest European teams, Italy and the USSR-1, clashed in the highlight game of the preliminary stage. Both teams included many young players who the coaches are relying on. The USSR-1 won 32-9.

Poland beat the USSR-2 13-3 and totalled six points to come level with Italy in the preliminary stage but with a worse goal difference. These teams will clash for third place.

Shakhtyor wraps up tour

The Shakhtyor football side from the Soviet city of Donetsk has wound up its three-game tour of China. They beat the all-Shanghai side 2-0 and drew with the all-Peking team 0-0 and the national side, 1-1.

A crowd of 60,000 came to see the last game, which was quite exciting.

MEN AND JUNIORS BRING DISAPPOINTMENT

Nine countries are taking part in the European lawn tennis championship in the Baltic resort of Jurmala. The championship was started back in 1969 and it's the first time that the USSR hosts it.

The stadium in the small place of Jiglupe has been totally transformed. True, the hosts brought their fans only disappointed. For the first time yet the Soviet men failed to make the semifinals. Muscovite Konstantin Pigayev lost to 19-year-old Miroslav Meric of Czechoslovakia 3-6, 6-2, 3-6, and Sergei Leonov from Minsk was defeated by Georg

Metrevi's words are all the more justified since the USSR also failed to make the semifinals in the junior events.

"Formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

AWARDS TO NOTED ATHLETES

News agencies from various countries reported the good news from Helsinki that the IOC executive committee decided to award Olympic orders to many-time world and Olympic winners—skier Galina Kulakova and wrestler Alexander Medved of the USSR.

Galina Kulakova started her sporting in the Udmurt town of Volinsk, which later took her to Grenoble, Sapporo, Innsbruck, Falun, Lahti, Oslo and other cities around the globe.

For an entire decade she was the undisputed No. 1 Soviet female skier.

Alexander Medved's bronze medal at the 1959 Tournament of Soviet Nations was the first of a brilliant string of awards that followed. Experts are one that though wrestling history abounds with outstanding talents, Medved has made the history of the sport as an athlete of phenomenal strength, filigree techniques and unbending will.

Vladimir McMillin

WORLD CHAMPION IS 14

14-year-old schoolboy Alex Dreyer of the USSR totalled 10 out of a possible 11 points to win the world chess under-16 title at Bucaramanga, Colombia, having won his victory two rounds before the tournament ended.

Players from 29 countries competed in 11 rounds on the Swiss system, with only Dreyer and Buban of Indonesia having avoided a single defeat.

THE ACCURATE

ARROWS OF THE YOUNG

The USSR won six gold, five silver and two bronze medals at the first yet European archery under-17 championship, more than any other nation, and setting six new European marks.

Taking part were 12 countries.

FOOTBALL

In a recent friendly in the Lenin Central Stadium this country's first side beat the Olympic side 4-2, with Blokhin, Cherenkov, and Protasov (twice) scoring for the winners, and Klementev scored twice for the opponents.

The entire proceeds will go to build a memorial victory complex in Moscow.

Water skiing

Hovering in the air is college student and national record holder Olga Gubarenko, one of the leaders of the Aurora central aquatic sports club. The club won the Moscow Cup. Gubarenko considerably improved on the European slalom mark, passing one buoy with a 11.25 m line with her launch speeding at 35 km kph.

Photo by Sergei Proskur

Primo Nebiolo on athletic championships

The Finnish organizers of the world championships have written another glorious page in the history of world sport. For organization, precision and goodwill climate in which each athlete had the maximum opportunity to unfold his talent and potential the just ended world championships compare only with the Moscow Olympic where everything was excellent, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation Primo Nebiolo told a TASS correspondent.

Anatoly Golovin of the USSR won the 500 cu cm scooter race at the world motor speedway championships just ended in Sweden. His compatriot Boris Klyuchnikov came second and Lajos Ticska of Hungary third. Last year's world champion Anatoly Chermashnev of the USSR came only fourth because of an engine failure.

Hungarian László Völgyi won the world cup on the Tisza River at Szeged, Hungary, and Ricardo Matereiros and Geraldo Volkov of the USSR finished second and third.

The sports popularity in the USSR, with over 74,000 embassies practising it, accounts for fast-improving Soviet international performance. The USSR boasts over a dozen world records and provided the three top finishers in the latest European speedboat championships.

Boris MIKHAILOV



Dora Rangoutova, of Bulgaria, European tennis championship competitor, signing autographs for young tennis fans.

FACTS and EVENTS

• The USA is dispatching 1,400 men and officers for joint Mongolian servicemen with 6,000 American servicemen. There are the largest manoeuvres ever held in Central America.

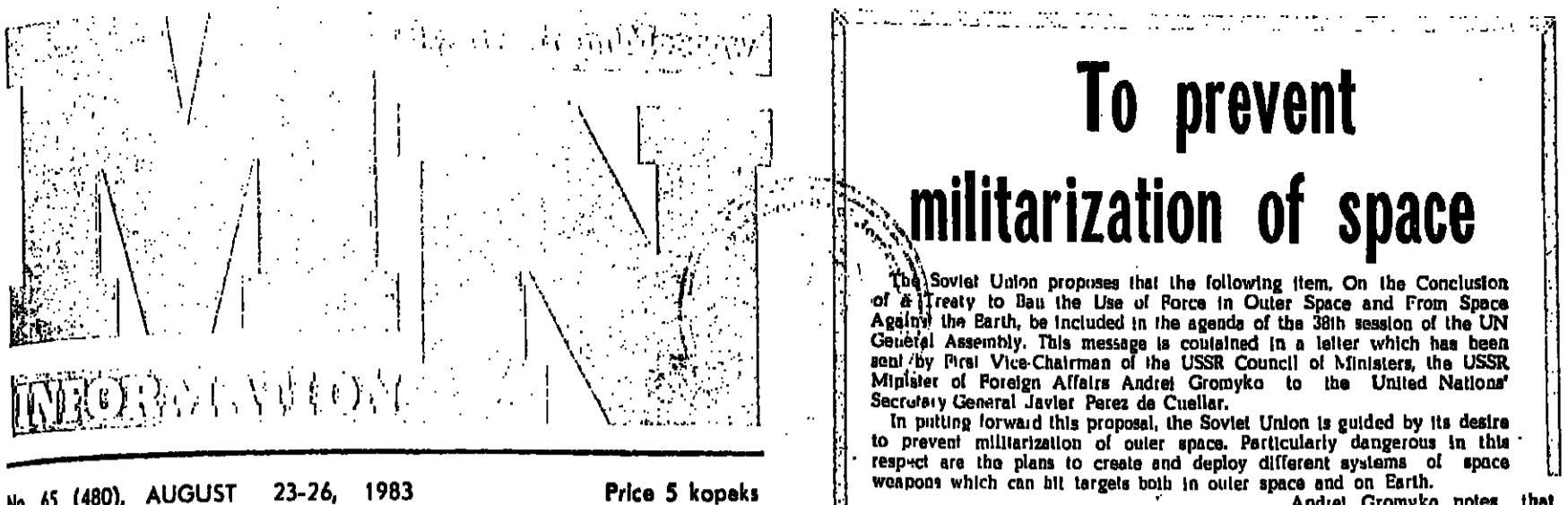
MOSCOW SIGHTS



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St Moscow Printed at the "Izdatel'stvo" Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 40078.

MN INFORMATION No. 64, 1983



To prevent militarization of space

The Soviet Union proposes that the following item, on the Conclusion of a Treaty to Ban the Use of Force in Outer Space and From Space Against the Earth, be included in the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. This message is contained in a letter which has been sent by First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko to the United Nations' Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In putting forward this proposal, the Soviet Union is guided by its desire to prevent militarization of outer space. Particularly dangerous in this respect are the plans to create and deploy different systems of space weapons which can hit targets both in outer space and on Earth.

Andrei Gromyko notes that in 1981 the Soviet Union tabled a proposal at the United Nations for a treaty to ban the deployment in outer space of weapons of any type, and that this proposal was approved by the General Assembly. This treaty, however, has still to be drawn up.

But time will not stand still. It is emphasized in the letter, and now, the Soviet Union is proposing to go still further forward and that agreement be reached on banning the use of force both in outer space and from outer space against the Earth. Andrei Gromyko requests the UN Secretary General that the letter and draft treaty be distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

PLANS TO PROLONG OCCUPATION

Calto. President Reagan's special envoy in the Middle East Robert C. McFarlane has visited a number of Arab countries and Israel. At all stages of his tour, the White House emissary spoke about the need for an efficient settlement in Lebanon.

Under the smoke screen of this formula, Reagan's envoy is trying to push through a plan aimed at prolonging the Israeli occupation and at building up the American military presence in Lebanon. For this purpose he is making use of the so-called regrouping of the Israeli troops which envisages their partial withdrawal from Beirut. This step is presented by Washington as a virtual concession made by Israel with American participation. In fact, it signifies the aggressor's intention of occupying strategically more advantageous positions. It also involves the possibility of expanding the

(Continued on page 2)

Our photo is of Soviet diver Alla Lobanik from Penza who won a gold medal in the ten-metre diving event at the European Aquatic Sports championship. The silver medal was won by another Soviet athlete—Anastasia Stanislavich of Minsk. 800 swimmers from 26 countries are taking part in the championship. They are competing in swimming, diving, water polo and synchronised swimming.



WEEKEND IN SPACE

The weekend that has just ended for the crew of the Salyut-7 station was something of a special occasion. On Friday, cargo ship Progress-17 docked with the station. When on Saturday morning, the commandos opened the cargo ship's hatch, their joy was only natural. The only way the crew can receive letters from relatives and friends, newspapers and fresh fruit and vegetables is by space ship.

And on Sunday they watched a weekly concert from the Off-tanking studios in Moscow. This time they saw and heard USSR People's Artist Bella Ryabchikova.

View of Kutuzovsky Avenue and the Ukraine Hotel (right) from the Kalinin Bridge across the Moscow River.

American condemnation for Reagan's policies

New York. A joint poll run by "The Washington Post" and the ABC television network shows that 49 per cent of Americans do not approve of Reagan's foreign policies in general, and 48 per cent are against his stand on nuclear arms control and his Central American policies.

The White House's foreign and domestic policies have been sharply condemned by former US Vice President Walter F. Mondale who is now campaigning as Democratic Party representative for nomination at next year's presidential elections. During his tour of the Western states, Mondale expressed his disagreement with the administration on nuclear arms control and declared his support for the proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union should freeze their nuclear arsenals. On President Reagan's domestic policies, he

declared that the present administration has demonstrated its complete indifference to the needs of the American people.

The policies pursued by President Reagan in Central America are radically wrong and could lead to disastrous consequences. Such is the conclusion reached by Democratic Senator Paul E. Tsongas and Congressman J. Shadron who have returned from a tour of a number of Central American countries. The present administration needs to review its approach to the countries in the region said J. Shadron addressing journalists at Boston Airport. After my visit to El Salvador and Nicaragua, I am convinced of this. The Congressman spoke out firmly against the granting of American aid to the Salvadoran regime which, in his words, is wallowing in corruption, and living through its last days.



We vote for peace in the Middle East with both hands.
Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

Victims of anti-popular regime in El Salvador

San José. Since the beginning of the present year more than three thousand civilians have been murdered during punitive operations against the patrols, carried out by butchers from the troops of the Salvadoran regime and the so-called "death squads". This is reported in its information bulletin distributed here by the bureau of legal assistance at the San Salvador Bishopric. The bulletin stresses that of late the number of politically motivated murders and secret arrests carried out by the regime's security police has been steadily growing. This shows up as absolutely groundless and false the American administration's assurances that El Salvador is making con-

siderable improvements in its human rights record. The bulletin emphasizes that the harsh reprisals unleashed by punitive troops against completely innocent members of the civilian population have become a constant practice. The mass murders are carried out by US-trained cutthroats from troops handicapped by Washington, led by General Magaña. This is done deliberately in order to intimidate civilians whom the regime suspects of sympathizing with the guerrillas. As a result of these policies, nearly 400 thousand peasants have had to abandon their homes and settle in cities, and at least 600 thousand Salvadorans have been forced to seek refuge abroad.

GUAM DOES NOT BELONG TO AMERICA

New York. The UN subcommittee on minor territories has confirmed the inalienable right to independence of the population living on the Pacific island of Guam. During the debate on the situation in Guam, which is in American possession, the subcommittee members expressed serious concern over the continuing militarization of the island which has been turned into one of the Pentagon's strategic strongpoints in the Pacific. One-third of the island's territory has been taken away from the islanders and given over to the construction of American bases and military installations. Last year alone, the Pentagon spent 671 million dollars for this purpose. It was noted that America had done nothing to improve the lives of the one hundred thousand islanders most of whom eke out a meagre existence.

The United States continues to consolidate its presence on the island and is obviously reluctant to grant it genuine independence. The subcommittee's recommendations denounce Washington's policy towards Guam and stress the urgent need to speed up the decolonization and demilitarization of the island.

Vadim KORTUNOV

INTRODUCING RONALD REAGAN—THE GREAT PROPHET-MORALIST

The nearer come the presidential elections in America the more elaborate the rhetoric spun by candidates to the presidency, a task in which Ronald Reagan, the present incumbent, shows much zeal. Among his oratorical stock-in-trades are constant references to the moral and ethical values—and here his sense of proportion clearly fails him. His thirst for greater popularity sometimes produces the impression that he would like to cast himself in the role of no lesser a person than Christ on earth.

To illustrate, he deems it fitting to declare, on behalf of his administration, 1983 as the "Year of the Bible" even though such initiatives would seem more appropriate coming from

the Vatican rather than Washington.

Reagan's address to the National Association of Evangelical Congress last March echoed with religious overtones as though the speaker was not an American president but a prophet empowered to spread the divine word and to interpret God's will. By appropriating to himself the exclusive right to anathematize and cast out indulgencies to entire nations, Reagan wholly describes the present state of international relations as a struggle between "good and evil", giving his blessing to mankind in the launching of a sacred war against the communist heresy, this "source of evil in the contemporary world".

Wherever Reagan's plous preachers are translated into practice their real import becomes all too evident. As today, i.e., mid-August, the pictures of three large areas of the world—the Middle East, South Africa and Central America—are being made to suffer by the preachers of "good and justice".

The USA has manned a big naval task force on the Libyan coast; the US "rapid deployment force" is mounting the Bright Star-83 war games in Egypt and the African Horn—to punish Libya, Syria and other Middle Eastern nations for the sole reason that they declined to bow to the USA's will.

In Central America the USA is presence directed against Nicaragua, with the Big Blue ground exercises now in full swing in

the space of a minute from the Bank of the Jordan River to the Gato River, and the American military presence replicated, parroted by the occupying forces there.

DANGEROUS PLANS NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WILL DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY

London. The United States is almost ready to carry out its plan on anti-satellite weapons, Reuters reports quoting American officials.

The agency notes that in recent future the Pentagon is likely to launch a missile at an altitude of 1,000 km, this missile being designed to destroy and objects in space. According to retired US Admiral Carney, the weapon has a range of about a thousand kilometres.

The anti-satellite weapon is far from being the only dangerous project which the American military have in mind in order to militarize space. Reuter recalls that earlier in the year, President Reagan announced plans to speed up the design of weapons for warfare in outer space. He spoke about the so-called anti-missile defense system, the chief element of which consists of orbital stations carrying laser weapons.

According to the agency of Pentagon's intention to send anti-satellite weapons into orbit around the Earth has caused alarm among arms control reporters. In their opinion the implementation of this will lead to an unpredictable nuclear conflict. In this context Reuters points out that a few days ago the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to launch any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space.

U.S. AND CHILE HOLD EXERCISES

Santiago. The US and Chilean navies are holding joint manoeuvres, Unidas 24, between Valparaiso and Punta Arenas in the Pacific. They are to last until September 17. According to the Chilean newspaper, "El Mercurio", the manoeuvres are to train the interaction between naval and air force units in solving defence problems in the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina and a number of other countries in Latin America were also invited to take part in Unidas 24. However, they categorically refused, declaring that they do not trust the United States which during the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (the Falkland Islands) supported Britain's colonial aspirations, directly betraying the Latin Americans' Africa Free From Racism.

The new public organization which has more than a million members, will combat apartheid, racism and injustice. It is set in the Charter. Speakers at the rally sharply condemned the racist philosophy of the Pretoria regime. In a unanimously adopted resolution, outright condemnation was expressed for the policies pursued by the United States and Britain who maintain close military, economic and financial links with the apartheid regime.

"The New York Times" describes the Front as the largest anti-government organization to have been formed in South Africa over the past 25 years. The South African racists who brazenly trample underfoot the rights of the country's native population, pander to Pinocchio, the butcher of the Chilean people, as well as to the South Korean tyrant, Chun Doo-Hwan, and to all other reactionaries who seek Washington's support for their rotten regimes.

How do all these facts square with Reagan's hypocritical preachings on "good and evil"?

Or may be the White House seriously believes that references to the Bible will convince the world that is spurning the elementary rules of ordinary human ethics and International law and moral order, the United States demonstrates its concern for the welfare of people's welfare. One gets the impression that Reagan's pseudo-religious bravo smacks of mere excessive ambition and blasphemy—it is simply totally out of place. In Chapter 23 of Matthew's Gospel in the Bible it is said: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye do devour widows' houses; and for a prey make long prayers: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

(Continued from page 1)

phere of operations for the "multinational forces" knocked together by the United States and an escalation of military and political blackmail against Syria. It is hardly surprising that only Israel, and the United States are interested in the so-called McFarlane mission.

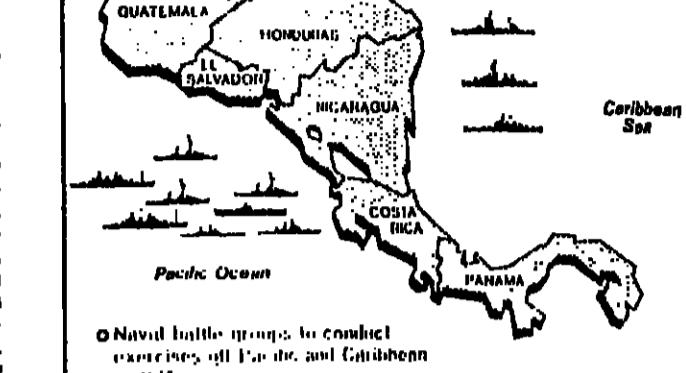
A pertinent statement in the

CENTRAL AMERICA CALDRON

- Up to 4,000 US forces—half of them combat troops will join Honduran forces for six months of maneuvers
- Construction of naval facility "under consideration" in Honduras

U.S. Army engineers to expand two Honduran airfields to accommodate G-130 transports

Some 120 Green Berets presently training Salvadoran troops in Honduras



The White House's current "gunboat diplomacy" is made graphically clear from this US chart called the "Central America caldron". It marks the position in the Caribbean and the Pacific of American warships, now being speedily massed up off Nicaraguan coasts.

BRITISH AND FRENCH NUCLEAR ARSENALS

Washington. The Congress research service has reported that the US administration's refusal to include British and French nuclear arsenals in the potentials of each side is devoid of substance. This refusal is now being discussed at the disposal of the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe.

As for France, its signature appears on the NATO Charter. Therefore she must act jointly with other NATO countries in an armed conflict. That is why it is of no significance whether France is part of NATO or not, since her pledges are as binding for her as for other NATO countries.

INTERNAL POLICY APPROVED

Rabat. More than 2,000 chiefs and elders representing various tribes and nationalities in the Badghis province of Afghanistan have attended an intertribal meeting at Qala Iman, the provincial administrative centre, to discuss Badghis vital issues. They expressed their support for the policies of the revolutionary party and government and assured that they would fight against the enemies of the people and revolution. They also stressed the importance of the National Patriotic Front which includes noted clergyman, some of them from Badghis.

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"The New York Times" describes the Front as the largest anti-government organization to have been formed in South Africa over the past 25 years.

The "Life and Hope" march started outside the US Air Force base at Greenham Common, where the protesters have been camping for two years.

The eventual aim of the march is to force the British government to withdraw the Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Israeli Minister sharply condemned the Israeli "development" of the occupied territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and the American military presence there.

A terrified man ran out of a

20 to 30 paces can be resisted in the space of a minute from a blazing building via a flexible fireproof pipe invented in Switzerland.

Photo: Keyes/AFP

SIMPSON PASS TUNNEL MYSTERY

An early 20th century railway tunnel near the Simplon Pass in the Alps has been attracting engineers and researchers of late. Apparently over the last 75 years the tunnel has narrowed 10 to 15 centimetres in some places. Geophysicists are blaming it on the drifting continents. They believe that powerful tectonic forces are moving the Mediterranean platform of the Apennine Peninsula towards the Central European platform. The platforms press against each other so that folds form in the thick of the earth crust. These folds are deforming the tunnel. Now the

engineers have started repairing the tunnel but this will have to be done in stages taking into account further changes in the structure of the rocks. According to a conservative estimate it will take 13 years to repair the tunnel.

PERU: ANCIENT
TOWN DISCOVERED

A group of archeologists led by Kazuo Terada, from Japan, have discovered the ruins of an ancient town in the Calamaya department, in Peru. Experts believe it dates back to the pre-Inca history of Peru. During excavations, the remains of an ancient temple were found. It contains murals, of mythological subjects.

OF INTEREST

A music-loving watchman

So the people called the police instead of an ambulance. When they arrived the policeman managed to get to the bottom of the mystery: the injured man had, in fact, buried the lot. As he was leaving he heard someone whistling a popular tune in one of the rooms. Thinking that owner had returned, the thief dropped the tool and rushed out. Apparently, the thief had been scared by a patrol who lived in the lot. The music-loving thief had been trying to imitate the tune his master always whistled.

Bank clerk Douglas Calif from the small town of Jacobina (southern Brazil) has gained himself an unsavory reputation. He holds the national record for driving lines. Between February and June 1983 they amounted to 1.3 million crossings (about 3 thousand dollars). Calif was stopped 49 times by traffic police for gross violations of virtually every traffic regulation.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE SECOND INFUSION

According to the Japanese foreign trade and industry department the number of firms with Japanese capital in the ASEAN countries grew from 400 in 1970 to 3,200 in 1980, whereas Japanese investments in the region are now approaching 10,000 million dollars, PRAVDA correspondent V. Kalinin, writes from Bangkok, Thailand.

One can often hear, that Japanese economic expansion is the "second infusion", the first being the Japanese occupation of South East Asian countries during the Second World War.

I happened to attend the rally for Second World War veterans in Jakarta, a city in Indonesia. The gathering included representatives of the resistance movement from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Recalling the bygone days, the veterans spoke with alarm and pain that today Tokyo magnates in some cases succeeded wherever their generals suffered defeat. Japanese militarism is again increasing and looks to the Asian Pacific area, already beaten by the economic infusion.

PEACE NOT SERFOM

Speaking to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Mohamed Saleh Alhabbo, member of the National Revolutionary Council of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad, said: What is our position? Just the same as before. We want peace but not domination by foreign capital. We are prepared to resume negotiations with FAN (the North's armed forces) providing they exclude Hubre. He forfeited all the trust of the Chadian people long ago and we have tried him as a criminal in his absence. He has a lot of lives to answer for. He exterminated whole villages and families. Hubre is avaricious and unreliable, he cannot hold state posts, and we will not have anything to do with him. But as far as the other leaders of the North's armed forces are concerned, I repeat, we are prepared to negotiate and believe we would reach success.

RACISTS ARE LONGING FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB

Pretoria has decided to set up a second nuclear research centre in South Africa by placing it in the Cape Province, 45 km from Mossel Bay, community KRASNAYA ZVEZDA analysis V. Vinogradov

South African racists are making a secret of trying, writes the author, to lay their hands on the "atomic club". And they are, trying by everything, rather close to their "cherished goal". At any rate, when a mighty flash of light was registered over the South Atlantic in the autumn of 1979, its light remained a secret for a long time. Experts are still in the unanimous conclusion that it could only be a test of a nuclear device, carried out by Pretoria.

The dazzling flares of this explosion lit up the whole criminal mechanism which South Africa is building up, i.e., its nuclear potential. The driving-bells stretch from it to many Western countries. But the main "bell" leads to Washington.

In this connection the author reminds the readers about the intention of the USA to deploy American ground-based cruise missiles in South Africa. This means that the racists get access to the delivery of nuclear weapons, and will have in large African states right up to the equator.

STEEL COLLARS DESTROY JOBS

The effect of the wide introduction of industrial robots on Japanese workers is the subject for an article by A. Drazdov, KOMSKOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondent in Tokyo.

The first appearance of industrial robots passed without any major incident since they began by taking over the dirtiest, most arduous jobs, Drazdov writes. This could hardly have aroused any protest from the workers. However, having established themselves, the "steel collars" started to oust skilled workers. Trade union leaders reassured workers by saying that the economic situation in Japan was better than in the West, and that there were lots more jobs available.

What is the present situation? Today 13.8 million people are employed in production. The article quotes Japanese experts who said that on average one robot replaces four workers. This means that by 1990 between 4 and 11.6 million workers will have lost their jobs to robots. This process will go on, while trade unions continue their present conciliatory policy towards employers, the author notes. So far, only Sogyo (the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan) has attempted to raise the question with employers—what will happen to the jobs?

Record-holder of fines

Bank clerk Douglas Calif from the small town of Jacobina (southern Brazil) has gained himself an unsavory reputation. He holds the national record for driving lines. Between February and June 1983 they amounted to 1.3 million crossings (about 3 thousand dollars). Calif was stopped 49 times by traffic police for gross violations of virtually every traffic regulation.

ROUND THE SOVIET UNION

LAKE LADOGA — THE NEVA RIVER — AND THE EASTERN PART OF THE GULF OF FINLAND (BALTIK SEA) SYSTEM HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A MAMMOTH RESEARCH LABORATORY, with a whole flotilla of ships, flying labs, and coastal observation posts involved in a grandiose hydrological expedition which has just got underway in the area, necessitated by the construction of a shield to protect Leningrad from flooding. The expedition will collect data to forecast the hydrological regime of the waterways in the north-west of the country.

A COLOURFUL FESTIVAL MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE GEORGIEVSK TREATY WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER FOREVER TWO FRATERNAL PEOPLES — THE RUSSIANS AND THE GEORGIANS, WAS RECENTLY HELD IN THE MOUNTAINOUS KAZBEGI DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. It was at this point that 200 years ago the distinguished public figure Gabriel Kazbegi opened Georgia's northern gates to his great friend the other side of the mountains, the Military Georgian Highway acting ever since as a path of friendship between the two nations.

A HUGE SPORTS COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN ALYTUS, A CITY WITH A 60,000-STRONG POPULATION, IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. It boasts several gyms dedicated to various sports and two swimming pools. The smaller one is for kindergarten kids whose parents, employed at local enterprises attend the many sports groups there.

Diesel locomotives for Siberia

A new 12,000 horse-power diesel locomotive travelling at speeds of 120 km per hour and specially designed for work on Siberian railways has left the Voroshilovgrad Engine Plant, in

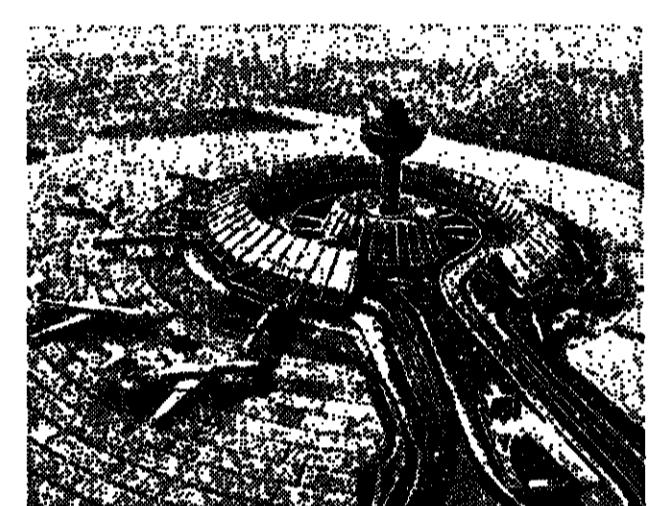
AN AIRPORT TO BEAT THEM ALL



The new airport in Yerevan (the capital of the Transcaucasian Republic of Armenia) has become one of the few projects to be awarded the highest prize for architecture — the medal and diploma of the Soviet Architects Union at the USSR review for the best project of the year. The project now has entered the contest for the USSR State Prize.

The rapid development of civil aviation has led to the appearance of new airports capable of handling present-day passenger and cargo loads, as well as those of tomorrow. Some airports have interesting and modern architectural features. They include the Pulkovo airport (Leningrad), USSR State Prize Winner in 1974; Sheremetyevo airport (Moscow) and airport in Tbilisi (the capital of Soviet Estonia). But Yerevan airport does not look like any of those.

What's new about it? Firstly, the complex has been built to a radial-circular design. The



departure area lies on the outer circle which is open to incoming passenger transport. Passengers arriving cross it on a lower level, walk through glass corridors under a round courtyard, finally arriving in the circular central building. The ground

hour. It easily negotiates long runs.

Locomotives from the Voroshilovgrad Plant have won grand gold medals at a number of international exhibitions. They are in use on the railways of eight socialist countries and in a number of developing states.

hills of the Altai Mountains. Here experiments will be carried out on the breeding of totally new animals.

This experimental lab represents the embodiment of the geneticists' dream of creating a special

reserve where aboriginal species of domesticated animals faced with extinction such as the Yakut yak, the Altai and the Yakut horse and the mountain sheep, could be gathered together. In the language of scientists this is known as creating a "bank" of aboriginal genes in which a golden reserve of sturdy healthy genes of domesticated animals can be kept. The "bank" will include the genes of the auroch and other wild animals which have never been in domestic use. The geneticists' main concern, the newspaper continues, is to produce maximally sturdy living organisms, combining the agility, tenacity and mobility of wildlife with the high productivity of domestic animals.

TEXTBOOKS FOR SIX-YEAR-OLDS

On the eve of the new school year, Zvezdina, the Latvian publishers, have produced a textbook for children in the "zero" forms and preparatory groups of kindergartens. It is called, "A Little ABC Book," writes PRAVDA. The same publishers have also produced similar manuals for tiny tots on mathematics, "Native Speech," and on the Latvian and Russian languages.

The new textbooks have been prepared by staff of a research pedagogical institute. Methodological manuals for use by teachers and parents have also been compiled by the same team who were guided in their work by the experience gained during an experiment in the primary education of six-year-olds. Most of the children in this country go to school for the first time at the age of seven. The newspaper notes that more than eighteen thousand boys and girls have at-

tended "zero" classes in Latvia, and that they are now successfully continuing their secondary school education. "Zero" classes have been set up to teach children to acquire basic knowledge for one year prior to going to school.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN A HUNDRED YEARS

This is the subject of an article in the newspaper TRUD by Boris Lomov, Director of the Institute of Psychology, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

It is hard to see the specific forms in the development of the psychological science in the future, he writes. However, one may say with confidence that psychology will make an inalienable part of the life of society and become a matter of standard practice. A psychological service is being established, and one of its tasks is to help people in practical situations in their lives and work, overcoming the difficulties they may face. These branches of psychology as engineering psychology will be considerably developed, and the technology will continue to develop, and which will have to tackle the problem of coordinating it with human psychological resources. Another area will be psychophysiology, since it makes it possible to reveal the material processes which lie at the heart of psychopathologies.

No less progress is expected in branches of psychology connected with social sciences. This direction links psychology with economics and sociology. The processes of education and bringing up will also be based on a solid foundation of psychological knowledge.

Psychology is confidently solving practical tasks, the author stresses. This will, undoubtedly, continue.

Places to visit

Pushkin museum in a Moldavian village



The Ralli House.

The first 500 kilometres of 1,020 kilometres route of the Urengoi-Centre gas pipeline will be the fifth transsiberian gas pipeline in this country connecting Siberia and Centre, to be built since the planning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

Along its entire route the gas pipeline will run past the Siberia-Western Euro gas pipeline. That is why the builders of the export gas pipeline will not have to build homes or transport machinery and equipment to the construction site. Under the plan, the fifth gas pipeline will be put into operation at the end of 1984. However, all the buildings are that the builders complete it at the beginning next year.

The total length of all pipelines from Siberia to the centre of the country, plus for this current five-year period, exceeds 20,000 kilometres.

In a most picturesque spot in Moldavia, not far from the capital, Kishinev, there is an old village which used to be called Dolna, and is now known as Pushkin. A house in the village which formerly belonged to Boyar Ralli has been converted into a museum dedicated to Alexander Pushkin. The Russian poet spent two summer months here in 1821 when he was banished by the Tsar from St Petersburg to the south.

Though the museum is only fifteen years old, it has managed to collect together a great number of exhibits: such as autographed copies of Pushkin's poems and the poet's drawings. Also on display are portraits of people whom Pushkin met in Moldavia, people he was friends with as well as those he loved.

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Remarkable opportunities have been demonstrated by a radio station designed at the Pushkin Leningrad Research Institute of Radio Reception and Acoustics.

It printed out the text of the reports it received and efficiently produced a text the size of a newspaper.

We designed a method which helps make the broadcasting channel more spacious and to transmit not only sounds, but also printed information, says one of the inventors, M. Bank.

Designers and economists estimated that in the near future such sets, based on standard printed circuits will become mass produced.

As there is no unemployment in this country, and we have a labour shortage, the state encourages old-age pensioners to continue working. But it would be a mistake, however, to reduce the issue purely to economics and to the needs of the national economy. Any person of pensionable age regardless of profession or education possesses work experience and wisdom which can be put to good use. Sociological research indicates that a very strong stimulus lies in the desire to be of use. And there are other considerations like the fear of loneliness, and of a quieter lifestyle. As was stated by an old-age pensioner in answer to a survey, his retirement felt like falling out of a train going at full speed.

It stands to reason that material considerations also play a role in causing a person to stay on at work. In addition to their salaries old-age pensioners also have the right to draw a full pension. It would be wrong, however, to believe that old-age pensioners work only because of financial considerations.

As our wages and salaries are subject to constant rises, (having increased 1.4 times between 1970 and 1980) so too are our pensions. Over the past 17 years, there has been a 3.5 times increase in state pensioners' pensions. All this, combined with low rents and free medical care, provides fully satisfactory living standards, so that old age does not scare people by the prospect of poverty.

A pension amounts to more than a means of sustenance for people in their declining years. It also ensures them with free time. Nearly half of all non-working old-age pensioners help their grown-up children with household chores. Others, with a socially active heart, are put in charge of the organization of subscriptions to periodicals for their former colleagues or neighbours, help in making arrangements for children's summer holidays, and perform other useful tasks in their neighbourhoods or former places of employment.

At the auto town, which can accommodate up to three hundred young cyclists a day, it is hoped that as a result of the training received at the town, the number of traffic accidents in the district will be cut by half.

Auto town for children



CONTROLLED BY LASER

Tests have been carried out for a laser plant which will ensure that ships have passage through the difficult sections of the Volga-Baltic Canal. The plant has been jointly built by the Moscow Institute of Water Transport Engineers and the Transpontom Engineers. The technical novelties introduced by the canal water line of the northwest enable the speed of navigation to be increased and the stable rhythm maintained.

A methodological centre for traffic safety has been opened at the auto town, which can accommodate up to three hundred young cyclists a day. It is hoped that as a result of the training received at the town, the number of traffic accidents in the district will be cut by half.

VIEWPOINT

SENIOR CITIZENS ONLY AS OLD AS THEY FEEL

Vladimir SHAPIRO, head of a group dealing with the problems of the aged at the Institute of Sociological Research, the USSR Academy of Sciences

A man who reaches pensionable age has entered the "third age" of his life. In this country, old-age pensioners are drawn by thirty-five million people, or by every eighth Soviet citizen.

First of all, I would like to dismiss the commonly held view of a pensioner as being an old person. How realistic are we in describing a man of 60 or a woman of 65 as old people? Nevertheless, the Soviet state believes that by this age, having worked for 25 and 20 years respectively a person has fulfilled his or her duty to society and is morally justified in taking a rest.

True, often pensioners have no wish to retire. Statistics tell us that every third person, reaching pensionable age in the Soviet Union continues to work. The attainment of retirement age does not mean that one has to retire. Provided an old-age pensioner is healthy and wants to go on working he or she will see little point in sitting at home for the sole reason that they are entitled to do so.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR VINOKUR

If a morning a neighbour hears a cat meowing outside her door, she will most probably be convinced that it was me "warning up" before a concert, says well-known parodist Vladimir Vinokur.

He has only to appear on the stage for audiences smile and when his performance is drawing to its end, laughter and ovation resound in the hall for a long time. Friendly parodies on well-known performers are followed by satirical ones ridiculing run-of-the-mill artists.

"It is considered that variety is a light genre," says Vinokur. "Often people become variety actors quite by chance and they have a rather faint idea about what is good and what is bad. But in reality variety is a serious art form and its popularity is yet further proof of the need to make a stricter selection of repertoire and of performers. I have a one-man show 'I Appear Alone' of parodies in different genres. I parody a complacent and limited master of ceremonies, a poor poet, singer and conjurer, and a performer of clowns. There are lots of characters and when these backs replace one another before the audience, they arouse loud laughter."

Vladimir Vinokur is a professional singer. Having graduated from the State Institute of Theatre Art he worked for two years at the Moscow Operetta Theatre. During the theatre's guest performances in the Far East he met quite by chance the Bolshoi Theatre's accompanist M. Bunk. Having heard how Vinokur sings, imitating the well-known Estonian singer Georg Ots, Bunk advised him to take up parody.

For his first public performances he prepared parodies on the "stars" of Soviet theatre — Vy-



oloty, Slichenko, Magomayev, Papanov, and Kharlamov. He also sings with a woman's voice imitating Alla Pugacheva, Nani Bregadze, and others...

"Imitating popular singers and actors I try," Vinokur says, "to give the audience pleasure, as any new encounter with skilled actors is always pleasant."

BASED ON A LEGEND

The V/O Sovfilm, the Uzbekfilm Studios and the Engofilm company have signed an agreement in Tashkent on the joint production of a Soviet-Indian film version of "The Legend of Love".

The medieval caravan route complete with khudgas—rooms for merchants and premises for horses and camels—now taking shape in the yard of the Uzbekfilm Studios. This pavilion will be used for many scenes in the film. After all, its main

character is the merchant Izzat. One day he sees an Indian girl with the portrait of a girl on it. She was so beautiful that the young man immediately fell in love with her. He left his native Bukhara to search for his sweetheart in that distant land. "We deliberately chose this medieval legend as the basis for this joint production because it is very popular in India, especially in the Punjab and Kashmir," said Uzbek director Latif Pahlyyev. "In Uzbekistan this

SOVIET FILMS IN MONTREAL

Works by four Moscow artists are on show at an exhibition, "Paintings and Drawings", which has opened at the Exhibition Hall of the RSFSR Artists Union at 7/9 Begovaya Street. Olga Yanovskaya's drawings are dedicated to the architectural monuments of Moscow and the Baltic republics, in places associated with Bulgakov in Kiev, and to the Solovetskiy Islands. Ksenia Kravchuk is exhibiting water-colour portraits of artists, musicians, and actors. And Boris Shallov — genre paintings on modern subjects and portraits of Blok, Mayakovskiy, and Tsvetayeva. Irina Shalnaya's works depict contemporary who are engrossed in their professions.

UNIQUE FRESCOES RESTORED AT PSKOV

Paintmaking restoration work has been completed on the eight-century-old frescoes in the Spaso-Preobrazhenskiy Cathedral, of the Mirozhsky Monastery, in the city of Pskov. The Mirozhsky frescoes are unique in that all the murals are in the cathedral, rather than separate fragments as is usually the case, have come down to us. The frescoes cover the walls, arches, and the cupola. In fact every inch of the interior building in Pskov. That is why UNESCO lists it among the unique cultural monuments of the world.

Restoration work in Pskov has been in progress for over twelve years and, as a result, more than fifty historical monuments have been saved

Ksenia Kravchuk, "Zhanna".

Photo: V. Slobodkin

Photo: